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Chicagoana.

Certain Chicago street car conductors and motormen have expressed a natural desire and hope. They say that they ought to get as much as a letter carrier. Indeed, why shouldn't they get as much as a policeman? When the city owns and runs the railroads it can afford to be generous; and municipal salaries have a certain alacrity in rising.

Bilious conservatives and individualists seek to shatter the bright dream. They chuckle as they tell the expectant street railway employees that in Glasgow, the rainbow city of Judge DUNNE's municipal ownership vision, the city railway employee works fifty-four hours a week for \$7.56. The expert whom the Lord Mayor of Glasgow is going to send to the assistance of the "Lord Mayor" of Chicago will find that his estimates of the expenses of municipal railroads will have to suffer a sea change.

The fares in Glasgow are arranged on a "zone" basis, according to distance. The five cent fare for all distances, including transfers, does not obtain in the town of St. Mungo. Another serious addition to the Chicago expense account.

Besides, five cent fares will not be endured by a people thoroughly penetrated by the modern spirit. The Tom Johnsonian theory makes three cents the sacred price, but this is only preliminary and provisional. "Free rides" are the goal of true municipal reformers.

A great city must be above picayune and cheeseparing economies.

A Disturbing Theory.

We beg leave to call to the attention of the War Department a recent editorial paragraph in American Medicine, a journal of the medical profession published in Philadelphia. The paragraph follows:

"Mental deterioration in the tropics has long been known as a form of exhaustion from which there is recovery upon removal to cooler latitudes, the completeness of the recovery depending upon the age of the sufferer and the degree of exhaustion The young and vigorous soon recuperate even from insanity. The Surgeou-General's reports indicate a very high recovery rate in soldiers sent home in past years from the Philippines. In older men, of course, recuperation cannot be expected. It is well situation will be sensibly changed. In to bear this in mind in interpreting the curious press despatches from Manlia. We recently have been informed that a Major of the army, for an alleged swindling of the civil government of \$1,500, has been sentenced to forty years confinement in prisont Captain of Engineers, for swindling the United States Government at Savannah, Ga., some years since, received a five year sentence, though the amount of money involved was a thousand times greater. There is need of some investigation, par- (be able to confront the Russian squadron ticularly as a citizen of the United States is deprived | which is now traversing the Red Sea, and of his constitutional right to a trial by jury if he is to which reenforcements are to be deaccused of an offence in the Philippines. It does not seem safe to trust life and liberty into (sic) the hands of a Judge who may himself be suffering from the effects of a climate. We certainly are inviting future disaster of some kind."

If this editorial had appeared in a sensational newspaper it would be passed by without notice. Published, however, in a recognized medical periodical of standing and apparent responsibility, it commands attention. Commenting upon it, the Army and Navy Journal remarks:

" In view of these facts, therefore, American Medicine suggests that an investigation is needed to ascertain whether American Judges who impose these excessive penalties in the Philippines are not themselves suffering from mental and moral debility due to the enervating climate, and whether, in fact, they are not themselves victims of the same causes which have led officers and men of the army to commit unlawful acts. The suggestion is entirely reasonable, for certainly the action of Philippine courts in the cases of certain army officers is hard to explain except on the ground that It was the result of mental irresponsibility on the

Not possessing full and detailed information concerning the general situation or the specific case referred tothat of the Major sentenced to forty years imprisonment—we do not venture to express an opinion thereon. But the matter seems to warrant serious inquiry, either as to the condition of the Judges in question or as to the responsibility of the two journals which have advanced this disturbing theory.

Rojestvensky.

was credited with when the first telegrams from Singapore announced that his whole fleet had succeeded in traversing the Strait of Malacca and entering the China Sea. It now turns out that, although fifty-one of his vessels passed ships constituting his main fighting strength. At least one cruiser, the Svietlana, and a number of auxiliary cruisers and torpedo boats are also missing. The whereabouts of the principal the motive for its separation from the manœuvre the primary aim of the Russian Admiralty, which since the fall of

likely to be attained.

detain in home waters a considerable may ultimately be of use to themselves section of its naval force. Admiral Togo and is certain to aid their associates. cannot, therefore, have at his disposal his base even as strong a squadron as he had during the siege of Port Arthur, in the course of which, it will be remembered, he lost at least one battleship. The problem which he is obliged to solve is how, with the somewhat reduced force under his command, he can deal with the two "fleets in being," which Russia now possesses in Far Eastern waters.

If Togo attacks the Russian squadron which was sighted off Singapors on April 8 steering in a northeasterly direction and evidently aiming to reach Vladivostok by the inside route, he is likely to miss ROJESTVENSKY, who with all but one of the Russian battleships seems to have skirted the southern coast of Java, and appears to intend, after rounding Celebes, the Philippines and the Japanese archipelago, to reach Vladivostok by the outside route. Even if all the facts known to us were to be communicated promptly to Admiral Togo, he might find it impracticable to cope with both divisions of the Russian fleet, because the greatest naval genius cannot overcome the physical impossibility of being in two places at once.

But, it may be said, he could deal with the two Russian divisions in succession. Here again, however, it is obvious that very much depends on the difference between Togo's rate of speed and that of his opponent. If in this respect he is much the superior, and if he could quickly meet and destroy the Russian squadron now known to be in the China Sea, he might be able to reach the waters of Japan in time to intercept the battleships under Rojestvensky. Or he might fall back at once upon his base in or near the Strait of Corea, knowing that both of the Russian divisions, if they are to prove of any utility, must have Vladivostok for their objective. It has been suggested that he may be lying in wait off Formosa, but, although at that point he would be in a favorable position for striking the division sighted off Singapore, he would be likely to miss ROJEST-VENSKY, who, if he has taken the outside route, may be expected to pass far to the eastward of that island.

Another suggestion is that Togo may

content himself with attacking the division that happens to be nearest him, leaving the other Russian squadron to be dealt with by the Japanese warships left behind in home waters. It is extremely improbable that the vessels detached for the purpose of blockading Vladivostok, and protecting the communications between OYAMA's army and Japan, could cope with the four battleships under ROJESTVENSKY. It is even doubtful whether they would prove a match for the Russian division now in the China Sea, which includes one battleship and seven cruisers, besides a number of torpedo boats. It is certain, nevertheless, that if either of the Russian squadrons succeeds in reaching Vladivostok the that event the Japanese could avert the occasional interruption of communications with the Asiatic mainland only by employing the whole of the naval force at their disposal in the blockade of Vladivostok, for that harbor, it should be recalled, has two widely distant entrances. With what resources, then, would Japan spatched from the Baltic in June?

Had ROJESTVENSKY kept his fleet together, so that Togo could have dealt with it at one stroke, there seems to be an agreement of opinion among naval experts that Japan's control of thesea would not have been seriously threatened. On the other hand, the problem presented to the Japanese Admiral has been gravely complicated by the separation of the Baltic fleet into two squadrons. pursuing different routes.

The Actors' Fund.

to the alleviation of the sufferings of stage people. It has aided hundreds of foam, I wish I were home! them since its foundation twenty years ago. Those in temporary need are pro- put me by the Dying Gaul. Let me vided for, and for those who are no longer able to work there is maintained a before the fall. In the Colosseum I comfortable home in which they may shall read the Courier-Journal then; pass their last days in dignity and comfort. No distressed actor in life appeals | flash of my drawn pen; I shall summon in vain to this fund, and its charity also sends him out of the sight of this world with the last attention it can pay him. The Actors' Fund was formed by practical business men and made the first charity for actors that produced any practical results.

The difficulty of maintaining this institution has increased in proportion to and women it aids and comforts, the The Russian Admiral seems to have the fund to awaken in the actors a sense evinced even more astuteness than he of their responsibility for the maintenance of this charity for their less fortunate brethren. There are incalculable uncertainties in the actor's calling. The benefactions of the fund may be necessary to one who has never dreamed of a time of need. The theatrical business Singapore on April 8, these did not in- is regulated much more systematically civic pride. clude the flagship and three other battle- to-day than it was in the past, but there are still more hazards in this calling than in any other. Yet actors remain indifferent to the necessity of support-In vain the governors appeal to them. division, commanded by ROJESTVENSKY Occasional gifts are not sufficient. Ben- to make the medical profession more himself, is at this writing a matter of efit performances are now difficult to conjecture and unconfirmed rumor, but arrange, and DANIEL FROHMAN labored hard last week to derive from the annual rest of the fleet is manifest. By this benefit barely enough to pay the expenses

of the home for one month. Nothing could be more illuminating Port Arthur has been to reenforce the as to the unsteadiness of the actor's char-Vladivostok squadron, is much more ity than this fact, taken in connection with the circumstance that only a few The situation with which Admiral weeks ago the stage folk of this city gave Togo is now confronted is a puzzling a matinee for a beloved but not eminent principle of a bridge but not its immeone. At Vladivostok the Russians have | colleague which earned for him many three powerful cruisers, the Gromoboi, times the receipts from this performance ers" won. In Yates City the fight turned the Rossia and the Bogatyr, which have in aid of the fund which does more for the on the paramount local issue of the license been repaired and are ready to take the profession than any other agency of re; of taverns or their closing, and it results been repaired and are ready to take the profession than any other agency of re; in the triumph of publicans and the rout sea. To hold them in check and prevent lief. In a great outburst of enthusias of the advocates of cold water and other them from cutting Marshal Oxama's the players raised a sum which will in temperance drinks. In Galesburg ordinary communications with Japan, it has been sure ease to one popular brother. Yet party lines were disregarded and there were necessary for the Tokio Government to they all but ignore the charity which three tickets, all warranted strictly non-

In the meantime the Actors' Fund for operations at a great distance from | must struggle to aid those who apply to it daily, and its governors must work hard to keep up the home on Staten Island until the conscience of actors is awakened to the necessity of caring for the charity that intends some day to care for them. At present the public which buys tickets for its matinées bears most of the burden of support.

Anniversary Day.

One of the customs to which Brooklyn clings tenaciously is the annual parade of Sunday school children, held early in June, in commemoration of the establishment of its Sunday schools. Many pastors, superintendents, teachers and pupils march through the streets, the parade being reviewed by various major and minor officials and citizens. Now it is proposed in a bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman MURPHY to make June 8 of this year and the first Friday in June of each year hereafter a statutory public school holiday in the borough, so that the children who wish to march may do so without losing any time in their studies.

There are many children attending the Brooklyn public schools who do not belong to the religious organizations participating in the parade. These children, no doubt, would welcome another holiday, but their parents are likely to take an entirely different view of the matter. They would find their sons and daughters deprived of a day's schooling in order that a religious ceremony with which they have no sympathy might be held without inconvenience to its promoters. They would question the wisdom of shutting up the public schools on account of the wishes of any single religious denomination, or any group of denominations, and their doubts as to the wisdom of such a course would be fully justified.

There are many holy days in the Catho-He Church calendar upon which the authorities of that Church would be pleased to see all secular activities suspended. The Jews have anniversaries on which they abstain from worldly pursuits. If to please the Catholics or the Jews such fast days or festival days were recognized by the State Government a great outcry would be raised by Protestants and non-believers. The effort to have Anniversary Day declared a public school holiday, if it succeeded, would open the door for agitation in favor of such action by the State Government and establish a precedent that might be fruitful of bad feeling and unhappy results.

Those Brooklynites who desire to celebrate Anniversary Day have abundant opportunity to do so without involving the State and the city. Mr. MURPHY's bill, which is now in the hands of the Cities Committee, should end its

A Roman Singer.

The identical bronco buster * * The flyby-night Republic of Panama . . . The forty million steal * * * Are we not in Rome?-HENET WATTERSON'S Roman letter to the Courier-Journal.

O, sad and shattered columns, like the millions that I have writ; O, ruined fanes and forums, where the tooth of time has bit; O, JUPITER, SATURN, APOLLO, ye brothers of her, the Star-Eyed, whom still I wistfully worship, though the Robber Barons deride; O, Thunder, O, Moses, O, Hades, CESAB, ROOSEVELT, Rome !- I

wish I were home.

The blood red Baedeker beside me is pale to the dreams I see, as the Man on Horseback capers all over mine own countree. I hear the hoofs of his bronco, the howl of the Gray Wolves' pack. I cannot sleep for the singing in mine ears of the Big Stick's whack. Has the Constitution crumbled? Is there help 'neath the great gold dome?

I wish I were home.

Like bold Tiberius Gracchus, I have bunted the Money Power's pelt. Is he

hunted the Money Power's pelt. Is he The Actors' Fund of America is the prigging my laurels and halo, this Emmost successful charity ever devoted peror ROOSEVELT? By the busts of all of the CASARS, by the tawny Tiber's

> Vainly smiles each marble Venus: weep my fill. No comfort can I know I shall drive away the shadow with the against the Despot all great shades of CATO'S Rome.

But would I were home!

Teaching Our Doctors.

We print elsewhere Dr. John A. WYETH's noteworthy appeal for aid to enlarge the facilities and increase the usefulness of an institution of high standthe good it accomplishes. The more men | ing which has done much to elevate the standard of medical education in the more difficult it is for the managers of United States. By attracting thousands of physicians to New York the Polyclinic is a prominent factor in the effort to make this the medical centre of our continent.

That our city, first in population and in wealth, should not be all that it ought to be in matters of medical education is a reflection upon our intelligence and

This appeal to the wealth and generosity of the community should not be in vain. The work of these devoted and unselfish physicians is without remuneraing the fund with their contributions. Ition. In the interest of humanity they are giving their time and their talent proficient.

Let New York stand by them!

Chicago is not the only city in Illinois which had a municipal election last week. Nearly all the contests turned on a "paramount local issue." In Mount Carroll the contest concerned the building of a bridge over a creek, and the voters were divided into two camps-those favoring immediate building and those favoring "the diate application." The "immediate build-The state of the action of the state of the forest state of the state of the state of the state of the state of

partisan." There was "the original Citizens' or Church party ticket," the "office holding Citizens' ticket" of ensconced nonpartisans and the Liberal or "Law and Order ticket." This contest between subdivided forces of the righteous was won

by the "Liberals," perhaps the least radical Partisanship was the watchword in Pana and in Oconee, where the Democrats made a clean sweep, choosing two constables nexorably committed to the "live and let live" plank in the local Democratic platform. In Paw Paw and Kewanee the Republicans made as clean a sweep as the Democrats did in Pana and Oconee. In Kewanee the raging municipal battle turned on the choice of a tax collector, "indirect taxation" of the New York brand not prevailing in Kewanee to any great extent. The tax gatherer in that part of the country

carries a valise or carpet bag-But if partisans strove in Pana, Paw Paw, Oconee and Kewanee, and non-partisans were divided in Galesburg, complete harmony of the dove tint variety ruled in Zion City. The Dowie ticket, locally called "the Theocratic ticket," was alone in the field. Deacon Peckham was at its head, and every man-that is, every Dowie manupon it was elected, not only triumphantly, but unanimously.

Dr. MARGARET H. NORRIS, the physician in charge of the Sarah Seward Hospital at Allahabad in India, furnishes beautiful evidence of the gratitude of the natives among whom she and many other American women are working in a medical way. The two letters subjoined are genuine and from the husbands of women who had been patients of Dr. Norris:

NO. 1 .- CURED. " DRAB SHE: My wife has returned from your fospital cured. Provided males are allowed at your bungalow, I would like to do you the honor of presenting myself there this afternoon, but I will not try to repay you; vengeance belongeth unto

"DEAR AND FAIR MADAME: I have much pleasure to Inform you that my dearly unfortunate wife wifl be no longer under your kind treatment, she having left this world for the other on the night of the 27th ultimo. For your help in this matter I shall ever remain grateful. Y'rs, reverently,

These testimonials are printed in the India number of Woman's Work for April. We do not know which of the two Babu masterpieces is the more affecting.

FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION. Dr. Wyeth's Appeal in Behalf of the Polyelinie.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital is a public educational institution which for twenty-three years has carried on its work in this city. It is chartered under the laws of the State of New York, its property is controlled and its business managed y a board of trustees composed of well known itizens, and its medical affairs are in charge New York city, the members of which are laboring entirely without remuneration. Its work is to give those already graduated

n medicine and surgery, by laboratory, hospital and clinical training, a more thorough and practical knowledge of the diagnosis thus to make them more capable as guardans of the health of the individual and the

Its managers claim that all possible perfection in the theory of medicine does not render a graduate competent in practice.

A practical training is essential. The better method is an apprenticeship as interne in a hospital under the immediate instruction of a visiting staff, who in general are men of ripe experience. These hospital appointments are so few that not more than ten in every hundred graduates can avail themselves of these privileges. The second method is a course of practical study under competent specialists in the various departments of medicine and surgery in a school to which is attached a hospital, a dispensary and a laboratory for bacteriologic and analytic work. a visiting staff, who in general are men of

s work is wholly philanthropic, as no one onnected with it has in any way any financial iterest, nor receives pay for the work done teaching or in caring for the charity clien-

in teaching or in caring for the charity clientele.

It is an educational institution of the highest character. Its books are open to inspection at all times. Despite the embarrassments under which it has labored for nearly a quarter of a century, its work has outgrown its present facilities.

Its trustees and medical staff have undertaken a new building with larger hospital, dispensary and laboratory facilities, which when obtained will greatly increase its usefulness. It requires \$300,000 for this new edifice, and toward this end its medical staff subscribed this year \$37,000 and obtained a single donation of \$20,000 additional.

The trustees and medical staff appeal to the wealthy and the philanthropic citizens of New York and the nation to aid them in this work.

JOHN A. WYETH, M. D.

NEW YORK, April 10.

Ancient Upshall,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to your editorial, "Old Bostonians and Boston Tav-erns," where you say "Nicholas Upshall, who came over in 1630, but who could not have had, as Mr. Stevens asserts, the proud distinction of being a member of the Artillery Company in 1637," I beg to refer you to Volume I., pages 43-45, "History Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," for information about Nicholas Upshall. He was a member of the company in 1637. He died Aug. BROOKLINE, April 9. Captain 1876-77.

The Words That Bother Him. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the list of bothersome words submitted by Mr. Huber several are spelled in two ways in different dictionaries I would suggest the following ten as the worst to master and be always sure of: Niece, preparation, forego, control, disappoint, receive, villain, marrecommend, principal,

Future Launchings. The St. Louis brewers think it proper that the

uiser St. Louis should be christened with beer instead of champagne. "Mid the pennants gaily streaming the ship Vermont we launch. Pour, Oh, pour the maple syrup On her armored bow so staunch! Ah! what patriotic feelings In our bosoms you awake,

Syrup of the verdant mountains, Temer of the griddle caker

Hail the gallant ship Kentuckyl Long may she the oceans ply, Break across her bows the bottle, Pour the brown baptismal Rye Hear the cheers of countless Colonels. See the banner in the breeze! Cruiser!-keep the name untarnished

Of the highball on the scas! Launch the gallant Porto Rico! Let her seek the boundless main; She is duly consecrated With a mammoth coffee stain. Beat, O coffee hearts exultant, Planters of the berry!—up! Cheer ye likewise, sugar magnates. Seven lumps went in that cup!
THOMAS R. YBARRAL

A BRITON ON FEDERATION. Mr. Moreton Frewen on the Prospects of

the Chamberlain Movement. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There of March 22 on "The Decadence of the Champerlain Plan." It concludes with a curious misstatement to which I venture to call your attention. You quote the following paragraphs as having been written by Mr. Cham-

perlain "in a recent magazine article" The people of this country will, in the not too dising they wish their colonies to occupy, or whether they wish their colonies to leave altogether. is absolutely impossible for you to maintain in the long run your present loose and indefinable relations to your colonies and preserve these coloics as parts of the empire. These words, which have been attributed

to Mr. Chamberlain, are from a speech made by Lord Rosebery at Leeds on Oct. 11, 1888. No one who reads that speech can doubt that the speaker, who was at that time president of the imperial Federation League, believed that the time was ripe for the advocacy by he Liberal party of a policy of Colonial preference. I had happened to be in Washngton on Aug. 7 of that year, when Mr. John herman, addressing the Senate, said:

I am anxious to bring about a public policy that fill make more intimate our relations with the ominion of Canada. Anything that will tend to he union of Canada with the United States will be part of the United States. Within ten years om this time the Dominion of Canada will, in my adgment, be represented either in the Imperial arliament of Great Britain or in the Congress of e United States.

This speech of the Senator from Ohlo had greatly stirred Lord Rosebery. At that time, with his friends, he constantly discussed it, and there is no doubt that his speech at Leeds eight weeks later was a reply to Senator Sherman. Lord Rosebery added at Leeds: I do not see that you can obtain the great boon

of a peaceful empire enetreling the globe with a bond of commercial unity without some sacrifice on your part. * * * If Canada were to leave us she would be pretty sure to adopt the tariff of the This also was Mr. Blaine's view-that the

tariff screw would bring Canada in, just as n 1789 it had brought in Rhode Island and North Carolina. Lord Rosebery saw clearly in 1888 and he

the Liberal party can only be surmounted by federation, and that federation is quite neompatible with free trade. What are these obstacles? A reformed Second Cham-

by federation, and that federation is quite incompatible with free trade. What are these obstacles? A reformed Second Chamber, such a chamber as we shall have when the various Farliaments of the empire send their Senators to Westminster; secondly, the settlement of the Irish question, when Ireland appears at Westminster as one or probably two States of a federal union, with the State Right or Home Rule to which these two States are entitled; thirdly, the settlement of the land question in the United Kingdom, which is possible for a protected peasant proprietary and not for protected "landlordism." Next year, thanks to Mr. Chamberlain's splendid propaganda, there is to assemble in London what is decribed as a "colonial conference," but which really will be the first of a series of constitutional conventions. We all trust that Mr. Chamberlain is not too old to play the part that Alexander Hamilton played in 1787.

I must not occupy more of your space, but the real interest of our present crisis is not in its economic aspects, but in the emergence of the great federal principles of government which the world owes to Washington and Hamilton. After a hundred years the fight between federalism and nationalism has been fought and won. Our statesmen of the last century, Liverpool and Portland, Peel and Gladstone and Bright—indeed, all of our statesmen excepting Disraeli—believed and perhaps hoped that Hamilton's splendid experiment would break down; and the first shot had scarcely been fired at Fort Sunter when Gladstone declared that "Jefferson Davis has made a nation." Consciously or unconsciously, our statesmen preferred government on the South American plan to the system which obtains north of

is attached a laboratory for bacteriologic and analytic work.

The Polyclinic has given this course of study for twenty-three years and has attracted more than ten thousand physicians to New York city in attendance upon these clinics. In addition to its laboratory, it maintains a hospital and dispensary, where more than ten thousand charity cases are treated annually.

The experience of twenty-three years has demonstrated that it is practically impossible to make clinical and laboratory teaching self-sustaining, for this method of instruction, in the Very last speech he ever made at Birmingham, at a banquet given—how strange the Nemesis—for Mr. Chamberlain quoted from another letter of Cobden's, in which he writes: "Colonies, army, navy and Church are with the Corn to the connections, and John Bull has his work cut out for him for the next fifty years to purge this house of these impurities." In many of his speeches Mr. Bright was hardly less redivingt.

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sas "a dream and amed with shotgung, scattered units armed with shotgung, was the principle of government approved by the Liberal free trader of the last century. It is little wonder that the great Napoleon said of the economists: They are an accursed breed; there is no nation so strong but they breed; there is no nation so strong but they be a steer it."

MORETON FREWEN.

How the Empire State Ranks. New York, the Empire State, ranks first the populations of our family of States

with \$ 500,000 people, or more than one-tenth New York ranks first in banks, bank deposits, bank clearings, bank dividends and banking business generally.

New York ranks first in increase (1,265,720) of population between 1890 and 1900. New York ranks first in population (4,080,-571) living in cities.

New York ranks first both in male and female population-about equally divided. New York ranks first in white population. both native and foreign born.

New York ranks first in population (1,639,-\$95) of militia age New York ranks first because it has the greatest number of children of school age and the greatest number attending school.

New York ranks first because it has, pro portionately, by far the least number of illit-New York ranks first because it has the largest number of males of voting age.

New York ranks first because it has the

greatest number of married couples New York ranks first because it has the largest factory payrolls of any State in the New York ranks first because it has the argest amount (\$1,615,210,000) of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. New York ranks first in number (78,658)

of factories within its borders. New York ranks first in number (849,056) of factory wage earners, of whom 605,686 are males of over 16 years of age, 230,181 women over 16, and only 13,189 children under 16 years.

New York ranks first in the manufacture of collars and cuffs, leather gloves and mittens, hosiery and knit goods, salt, and paper and wood pulp. New York ranks first in the number (60,358 of the total, 78,658) of factories owned by in-

dividuals; also in the 18,578 owned by part-nerships and in the 4,523 owned by corporations. This rather upsets the oft repeated assertion that New York's manufacturing interests are controlled by "trusts " New York ranks first in the number (5,839) of water wheels in use in its power plants, New York ranks first in manufacturing

Interest, with an annual output of \$2,500,000,000

worth of American made goods New York city ranks first in manufacturing among the cities of the Union, with its 39,776 factories, using \$922,000,000 capital, is necessary to soften the gum. If the co ants will stop licking the gum and will lick the apot on the envelope where the stamp is to go, they paying \$245,000,000 yearly wages to 462,763 people, and turning out \$1,871,000,000 worth of manufactures yearly, as shown by the

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Full details regarding the earthquake in India are not yet forthcoming, but has not sufficient come to hand to warrant an outbreak in the American press against this new manifestation of the iniquity of

NEW YORK, April 10. Another Romance.

Stella-Did the Count meet his bride through Bella-Yes; her father agreed to settle \$10,000 comment from a year-on him.

England's rule in India?

WILL THE NEWFOUNDLAND PRE- ORDERS TO NATIONAL GUARD. MIER RETALIATE?

hitherto extended to American fishermen.

The ground on which Premier Bond

bases his recent bill for the exclusion of

American fishermen is found in the treaty

of 1818. In an earlier treaty, that of 1783,

by which the boundary between the United

States and British North America was fixed,

there was given to American fishermen the

right to fish in all the waters of that region

where the inhabitants of both countries

included the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the

Newfoundland banks. But they were to

have only the "liberty" to fish on the New-

foundland coast. By the treaty of 1818

the United States renounced "forever any

liberty heretofore enjoyed" of taking, dry-

ing or curing fish "on or within three marine

miles of any of the coasts, bays or creeks or

harbors of his Britannio Majesty's other

dominions in America." The exception to

this covered certain specified areas on the

Newfoundland coast, the Magdalen Islands

and the southern coast of Labrador. The

annulment of the modus vivendi under

which operations are now carried on will

leave in force the terms of the treaty of

Assuming the probable passage of the

Premier's measure, two direct questions

will arise. Can American fishermen obtain

the necessary balt from domestic sources?

Will not the loss of the baltand supply trade

probable that baft can be obtained in Amer-

ican waters, but it will be by more costly

and much less convenient methods than

those now open to the fishermen. The loss

of the bait market may result in injury to a

comparatively small number, while a com-

pensating benefit will appear in improved

greater injury will fall on the greedy Ameri-

The really serious feature of the situation

appears in the efforts which will almost

pertainly be made to evade the law. Premier

Bond's bill provides for that the penalty of

seizure of the vessel, its equipment, stores

and cargo. There is every probability of a

return to the unfortunate situation of 1868

and 1886, by which international relations

and, as the lawyers would put it, 'with malice afore

their leader and were drowned. Nothing but

guilty of such a performance. There was possibly some excuse for the foolbardy old buck, but I

can think of no extenuating circumstances in the

Glasgow's Lesson in Public Ownership.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Mayor-

lect of Chicago, by his hasty visit to this city to

any definite conclusion as to what is best for him

that "bears his blushing honors thick upon him."

has had large experience in the ownership of its street railroads—not in the working and manage-

ment of the , but rather in the ownership of them

Although the fare is but three cents during the

This to my mind is the only feasible plan of mu-

nicipal ownership worthy of consideration. It

city of Chicago, the worst hothed of disorders and

strikes that there is in the country, would make n

success in the attempt to run its railroads, but what a happy time of it politicians and labor unions

uld have working together in showing how much

could be made to cost a city to run its railroads, or

From the American Economist.
THE SUN asks: "What have American merchants,

nanufacturers and exporters yet done toward tak-

can treaty of commerce which Consul-General Skinner negotiated?"

They have done nothing. If any American

merchant wishes to go to Abyssinia he may go in a yacht, or he can go in a subsidized German or

critish steamer. His goods can go by the same

conveyance.
Under these limitations it is not wonderful that

rould get ahead of us in practical results from a

trade connection there."

Making treaties of commerce without develop-

possible is about as sensible as building warships and preventing the training of seamen to man

The Lick and the Stick.

and then some one comes to the front with a com-

The fault is not with the gum, but with the "lick."

Most people have an idea that a whole lot of moisture

Quest of a Substitute for Leather

From the Frankfort Schuhmarkt.

The desire to better the lot of the working classes

has caused Count Manassi of Terni to offer a prise for the invention of a durable and cheap material which would serve as a substitute for leather in

The Madness of Hamlet.

will have no further trouble and a cleaner to

NEW YORK, April 10.

daint about the "stickum" on postage stamps.

ing transportation lines which will make co

THE SUN should say: "It now looks as if Germany

ng advantage of the celebrated Abyssinlan-Am

NEW YORE, April 10. JOHN F. BAKTER.

sheep would have ever been fool enough

were sometimes heavily strained.

prove costly to the island people?

conditions in trade competition.

1818.

can group.

used at any time heretofore to fish."

nor open to reasonable complaint.

retaliating in kind?

The Organizations Designated for Field WASHINGTON, April 10.—Recent despatches from St. John's make it evident that Premier Bond has given up all hope of closer trade relations between Newfoundland and the United States, and that he

ALBANY, April 10.-Major-Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard. to-day issued orders for the summer field service of National Guard organizations proposes the withdrawal of privileges The following organizations are designated for field service at Peekskill: After the treatment which he has received

and Camp Service,

First and Second companies Signal Corps at the hands of these fishermen and their and First Regiment of infantry, June 8 to political patrons, this is neither surprising June 10; Seventh Regiment, infantry, June 10 to June 17; Twenty-second Regiment, have very deliberately slammed our door engineers, June 17 to June 24. in his face. Can we blame him fairly for

The fourth and tenth battalions of infantry are to be detailed by the commanding officer of the third brigade for a week's field service in the vicinity of Watertown after July 7, and the commanding officer of the fourth brigade will detail the Sixtyfifth Regiment of Buffalo and the first,

fifth Regiment of Buffalo and the first, second and third battalions of infantry for field service in the vicinity of Farnham, Erie county, Aug. 12 to Aug. 19.

The Thirteenth Regiment, heavy artillery, is detailed to perform a tour of camp service under the control of the United States Army authorities at Fort Terry, Plum Island, New York, from Aug. 5 to Aug. 12. Aug. 12.
The Sixth Battery, Binghamton, is de-

tailed for a practice march from its home station and return after July 7. The following officers on the staff of the Major-General are assigned to duty at the camp of instruction from June 8 to June 24: Col. Frederick Phisterer, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. George Albert Wingate, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. William H. Chapin, inspector; Lieut.-Col. J. Wray Cleveland, inspector; Lieut.-Col. J. Wray Cleveland, inspector small arms practice and ordinance officer; Lieut.-Col. John Bogart, engineer, from June 17 to 24; Major Frederick T. Lieb signal officer;

Frederick T. Leigh, signal officer, from June 3 to 10; Major Louis M. Greer, aide de camp; Major John B. Holland, aide de camp; Major Robert Kelly Prentice,

THE SHAH'S PILGRIMAGE.

The Ruler of Persia Suddenly but Opportunely Remembers His Religious Duties.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir! It would appear that the disturbance caused in Asian politics by the Russo-Japanese war has spread into Persia, and that the Shah ex-pects to be drawn into the vortex before long. That at least is the conclusion indicated by the latest news from Teheran, whence it is announced that the Shah is about to start on a pilgrimage to the sacred shrines at Meshed The journey is one that will take perhaps two

The journey is one that will take perhaps two or three months, during which the affairs of the kingdom will be administered by the regent nominated by the Shah, and the Minister of War has been instructed to call out and organize an army of 180,000 men.

During his absence from his capital the Shah will hardly be so absorbed in religious contemplation that he will be wholly ignorant of or indifferent to worldly affairs, and as there is a telegraph wire strung along the road by which he will travel to the city of the shrines, which is in the northeast angle of Parsia formed by the Russian and Afghan shrines, which is in the northeast angle of Persia formed by the Russian and Afghan frontiers, he can always be promptly in-formed of anything of importance that may

For anything that may come the New For anything that may come the New England fishing interests are responsible, and they must take their medicine. They have made their own bed and must lie in it. It is much to be hoped that the matter may stop there, and not bring the country into complications with England and her colonies. Newfoundland cannot be blamed if she now turns to Canada with her trade, and, as she may, links her political fortune with the Dominion by joining the Federation. That would give Canada a card which she very much wishes to hold, and which she very much wishes to hold, and which she could with full justification use to our disadvantage and her own considerable gain.

Statesmanship would have given approval to the Hay-Bond treaty. Narrow and petty politics amended it to death.

ODELL AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

Prophetic Incident of a Flock of Foot Maryland Sheep.

OTHER MAY HOLDOWERS.

**Prophetic Incident of a Flock of Foot Maryland Sheep.

**The most striking ex ample of following a leader into the Jaws of death I ever saw took place in Kent county last week, "said a Kent county farmer.

**Ex-Sheriff Edward J. Plummer," he continued, 'mad a fook of seventeen sheep, which for some unaccountable reason determined to go from one pasture to another. To make the journey it was necessary to cross the creek on the lee. Sure enough, the old buck of the flock walked cautiously out on the weakened ice. When he was about midstream it gave way and he plunged in.

The other area of the flock walked cautiously out on the weakened ice. When he was about midstream it gave way and he piunged in.

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The other area of the flock walked cautiously out on the w England fishing interests are responsible, happen.
It is of course understood that the sudden

an questions on account of the intention of he builders of the railway to Bagdad to carry branch of their line to Khanaki to the ortheast on the Persian frontier, with the bject of connecting it at some future time with a railway from Teheran, New York, April 10. OBIENT. out on the weakened ice. When he was about midstream it gave way and he plunged in.
"The other sheep, instead of returning to the shore, which they could have done, deliberately

An Arizona Diana. From the Arizona Republican.

Mrs. Kuoni, who with her invalid husband, prominent lawyer of Peoria, III., has been spending the last three winters at Cave Creek, has developed into a modern Diana Her tent housekeeping and nursing, though she makes the most of both, require only a part of her time. She is a healthy, handsome matron, yet young and robust, in need of strenuous exercise and plenty of it wherewith to expend superabundant energy. So she has put into commission a big saddle burro, and, clad in divided skirts and armed with shotgun, or rifle, or both, she rides far and wide. She is said to be the surest rifle shot thereabouts. With a shotgun she could clear that range of small game, but is not ruthless—she has a true sportseman's contempt for wanton, useless killing; but she is sure death on wild cats and coyotes.

She has several square yards of nicely Her tent housekeeping and nursing, though arge us to adopt his scheme of municipal ownership of street railroads before he himself has come to to do to effect the carrying out of his project, has shown that he is not the kind of public man and yet it can be said in his favor that he has shown good practical wisdom in summoning to his aid a tramway manager from the city of Glasgow; for that city is one of the best governed in the world. It sure death on wild cats and coyotes.

She has several square yards of nicely tanned iynx pelts—of big toms, weighing fifteen to eighteen pounds, and measuring three to four feet from nose to root of tail. Some of these she hit while they were in the air leaping toward her. That, to her, is genuine sport. She has shot 25,000 head of sheep with a camera, and has a fine collection of such views. Lions she can not come on and in the leasing of them to the highest bidder for a term of not less than ten years at a time. rush hours, the city receives back every ten years the full cost, net, of its roads.

can not come on,

From the Haberdasher. Panama hats are in as good form as ever for the country, and the fact that they have been dropped by "the great untubbed" has toward exclusiveness. Of course no man in his senses would wear a Panama in town.

Next to the Panama for the country come the rough straw sailor hat for the city. the rough straw salior hat for the city. Ame will have a black or dark blue ribbon. Fancy ribbons on straw hats, unless they are in the wearer's club or 'varsity colors, and thus symbolize something definite, are not to be recommended. Frankly, they look a bit

With the flannel shirt for knockabout many launderable cotton ties will appear, and in these no pins are worn. The fold collar is the only form that is proper for morning, lounging and "the open."

Low cut russet shoes were never appropriate for town wear, but belong in the country with the felt hat and Norfolk jacket.

Badly Brought Up Soldiers,

From La Macedoine of Paris. During an official massacre at the village of Kouklish the Turkish commandant—a fat Major—slept and smoked in the shade of a tree near the scene of carnage. The trumpet sounded for the assault, and the soldiers proceeded to rob, kill urn and violate. The trumpet next sounded the retreat, but the troop refused to obey, and the fat Major continued to sleep and smoke. When THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every now spoken to about the excesses of his men, he replied What can one do? They are so badly brought

Rise in Feminine Ethics.

From the Ladies' Field. If anything, we women are in these days over-scrupulous, principally owing to the fact that feminine honor has in the past been frequently the subject of masculine gibes. Women were for merly commonly supposed, and generally allowed to cheat at croquet, a privilege they shared with curates; and in games where money changed hands while the winnings were invariably handed ever to them, they were never expected to pay when they lost. Of course, we have changed all that poots and shoes. The Count has opened a sub- to-day.

Penusylvania Thanksgiving.

From the Philadelphia Record. Shakespeare was asked if Hamlet was really There is something wrong with the custom which "You bet, he is." replied the immortal William;
"he had to wait for Ophelia to be ready in a minute."

"Tou bet, he is." replied the immortal William;
"he had to wait for Ophelia to be ready in a minafter the adjournment of the Legislature would be more appropriate,